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## THE HERALD

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### THANATOPSIS.

Thou who in the love of Nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks  
A language to thee, for his grayer hours  
Has a voice of gladness, and a smile  
And eloquence of beauty, and she glides  
To his darker musing, with a mild  
And healing sympathy, that steals away  
The sharpness of his grief, and leaves him  
In the last bitter hour, when the light  
Of the spirit, and the image  
Of the stern agony and the dread  
Of the death, and the narrow house  
That he is to enter, and grow dark at heart,  
To Nature's teachings, while from all around—  
Earth and her waters, and the depths of air—  
Comes a still voice—Yea, a few days, and  
Thou shalt be a thing that shall no more  
Be seen or heard, nor yet be thought of,  
Where thy pale form was laid, with many tears,  
And the shroud of earth, shall exist  
Thy image, Earth, that nourished thee, shall  
claim  
Thy growth, to be resolved to earth again,  
And, lost each human trace, surrendering up  
Thine individual being, thou shalt go  
To mix forever with the elements,  
To be a brother to the insensible rock  
And to the sluggish cloud, and the rude swain  
Turn with his share, and tread upon the oak  
And the hickory, and the pine, and pierce thy  
soul.

Yet not to thine eternal resting place  
Shalt thou retire alone, amidst those with  
Whom thou hast mingled thy life, thou shalt  
go down with patriarchs of the infant world,  
With kings, the powerful of the earth, the wise, the good,  
Fair forms, and happy voices, as of old,  
All in one mighty sepulchre—The hills  
Rocked and ancient as the sun—the vales  
Stretching in peace, the quietness between;  
The venerable woods—rivers that move  
In majesty, the complaining brooks  
That make the meadows green, and, poured  
round all,

Old oaks that silently waste—  
Shalt thou retire alone, amidst those with  
Whom thou hast mingled thy life, thou shalt  
go down with patriarchs of the infant world,  
With kings, the powerful of the earth, the wise, the good,  
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### CALVIN'S CHARACTER.

AS DRAWN BY HIMSELF.

Content with my humble fortune,  
My attention to frugality has prevented  
me from being a burden to any  
body. I remain tranquil in my sta-  
tion; and have even given up a part  
of the moderate salary assigned to  
me, instead of asking for any increase.  
I devote all my care, labor, and  
study, not only to the service of this  
church, to which I am peculiarly  
bound, but to the assistance of all the  
churches, by every means in my pow-  
er. I so discharge my office of a  
teacher, that no ambition may appear  
in my extreme faithfulness and dili-  
gence. I devour numerous griefs,  
and endure the rudeness of many,  
but my liberty is uncontrolled by the  
power of any man. I do not indulge  
the great by flattery; I fear not to  
give offence; no prosperity has hith-  
erto inflamed me; while I have inter-  
preted borne the many severe storms  
by which I have been tossed, till by  
the singular mercy of God I emerged  
from them. I live affably with my  
equals, and endeavor faithfully to  
discharge my friendships.

### HIS PERSON AND MIND.

"Calvin," says Beza, "was of  
middle stature, of a pale and dark  
complexion; his eyes, which betokened  
the sagacity of his intellect, re-  
tained their brilliancy to the last—  
in conformity with his singular mod-  
esty, he observed in his dress a just  
medium between over-nicety and  
slovenliness; in like manner with re-  
gard to his diet, as he was far remov-

ed from luxury, so on the other hand  
his frugality was decent. He ate but  
little, and for many years together  
took but one meal a day, alleging his  
bad digestion. He gave but little  
time to sleep. His memory was al-  
most incredible, inasmuch that he  
would immediately recognize persons  
whom he had seen but once, and that  
many years previously. When em-  
ployed in dictating he could resume  
the thread of his discourse without  
being prompted, after having been  
interrupted for several hours, and  
though overwhelmed with business,  
he never forgot any thing appertain-  
ing to his office. His judg-  
ment was so exact, that it often bore  
to appearance of prophecy; nor do  
I remember an instance of any one  
having been misled who followed his  
advice. He was sparing of his  
words, and despised what is called  
eloquence. Yet he was any thing  
but an unskilful writer; and though  
his works are more voluminous than  
those of any other author in the mem-  
ory of ourselves or of our fathers, yet  
no theologian has yet existed whose  
style is characterized by greater pu-  
rity, force, and judgment. His  
youthful studies, and a natural acuteness  
of intellect, strengthened by the  
habit of dictating, made him never at  
a loss for weighty and opposite lan-  
guage, and he wrote very much as he  
spoke. Retaining to the last the  
doctrines which he had taught in his  
youth, he had no retractions to make,  
a thing that can be affirmed of but few  
theologians of our age."

### HIS HABITS.

Beza, in his French Life, adds a  
few other particulars of Calvin's ha-  
bits. His weak digestion, and want of  
appetite, caused him to seek some-  
thing more delicate than the ordinary  
fare which appeared at table. Some-  
times in the middle of the day he  
would suck an egg and take a glass  
of wine. He would occasionally join  
his intimate friends in a game of  
quits, or *la clef*, or some other pas-  
time not forbidden by the laws. But  
this occurred very seldom; for he  
was generally occupied the whole day  
in writing or studying; except that,  
after dinner, he would walk about his  
room for a quarter of an hour, or per-  
haps half an hour, if he had any body  
to keep him company.

### HIS STYLE.

Calvin's style, both in Latin and  
French, is remarkable for clearness,  
and facility. Like all men of truly  
deep thought, he never leaves his read-  
er at a loss for his meaning. It is only  
the pretensions to profundity which puzzle  
by reflections which they have not the  
power to develop clearly in their own  
minds. His Latin style is not marked  
by unnecessary *erudition*, merely for the  
sake of rounding a period, by any affect-  
ation of Ciceronian purity, the beset-  
ting snare of the writers of that age;  
and if he truly remarked that the  
best test of modern Latin is that it  
should be read with facility and pleas-  
ure by a scholar, Calvin's may be pro-  
nounced excellent. There is hardly,  
perhaps, a sentence in his works that  
requires to be read twice in order to be  
understood. Bossuet draws the follow-  
ing parallel between him and Luther:  
"Let us then yield to Calvin, since he  
is so desirous of it, the glory of having  
written as any man of his age; nay, let  
us even place him, if you will, above  
Luther: for though Luther had a more  
lively and original turn of mind, Cal-  
vin, though inferior in genius, seemed  
to carry off the palm by study. In oral  
discourse Luther triumphed; but Cal-  
vin's pen was more correct, especially  
in Latin, and his style, which was more  
severe, was also more connected and re-  
fined. Both excellent in speaking their  
native tongue, and both possessed an  
extraordinary vehemence." To these  
testimonies might be added that of D'Alembert, and other modern writers.

Calvin was a fair Greek scholar;  
though in this branch of learning he  
was undoubtedly surpassed by some of  
his contemporaries. His knowledge of  
Hebrew is said to have been only mod-  
erate.

LORD BROUGHAM IN A FRENCH  
COURT.—We learn from Cannes.  
(South of France) where his castle is  
situated, that some of his legal rights  
having been contested, he appeared  
in person, before the Civil Court, to  
plead his cause in the French lan-  
guage. "The Cicero of England,"  
says the latter, "had a brilliant audi-  
ence, and shone by his vivacity, abili-  
ty, professional skill, and the elegance  
of his French style. He electrified  
his hearers; the lawyers, judges, and  
visitors, including all the fashionable  
British at and near Cannes, crowded  
about him when he had done, to offer  
congratulation and homage. The  
luck of witnessing such a display of  
powers is rare for a provincial court."  
The noble Lord astonished the Bench  
and the Bar, particularly by the  
grand dissertation into which he  
launched, on the nature and sacred  
rights of property. [Boston Mail.

## THE WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

In the latest Letter, our London cor-  
respondent speaks in the following terms  
of this Exhibition, which is to be held  
in London next spring:

We are very glad to find that the  
great Industrial Exhibition which is to  
be held here in 1851 excites so much  
attention in the United States, as, from  
the notices of it in your newspapers,  
we find to be the case. Mr. Lawrence's  
admirable letter to the American Insti-  
tute, and the Circular in reply, signed  
by the Trustees and Officers of that  
Association, give great satisfaction here.  
The Royal Commissioners state that  
they shall award a space of two acres  
for the display of American produce  
and manufactures.

We have no doubt that our fellow-  
citizens will cause that surplus to be  
well covered with the natural and arti-  
ficial productions of their country. It  
begins to be time, however, for some or-  
ganized and well arranged concentration  
of action to be commenced. The Com-  
missioners have also declared that the  
judges or juries to whom it is to be de-  
puted the duty of deciding upon the mer-  
its of the different articles exhibited,  
and awarding the prizes of honors con-  
sequent to such merit, shall be selected  
from all nations and people taking part  
in such exhibition, and not from the  
English exhibitors only, as was feared  
might be the case. This decision has  
given great satisfaction. It has been  
thought that the articles exhibited from  
the United States might advantageously  
be classed under three heads, and the  
space allotted for their exhibition  
will afford room for such a classifica-  
tion. This arrangement has the appro-  
bation of Mr. Lawrence and other A-  
merican friends to the Exhibition in  
London.

1. A classified and geographical ar-  
rangement of all valuable raw materi-  
als, either produced from the interior of  
the earth, or raised by cultivation from  
its surface; comprehending all miner-  
als and metals, marbles, building stones,  
&c.; all varieties of cereal and other  
agricultural products, including cotton,  
tobacco, the sugar cane, &c.; speci-  
mens of the wood of the various tim-  
ber trees, and of ornamental wood  
for cabinet ware; the leaves and acorns  
of your numerous oaks; wool, silk, both  
in cocoons and in its developed shape  
in the skein, flax, hemp, &c.

These things, and others which we  
have not space to enumerate, would  
show our European brethren that, so  
far as respects raw materials of nearly  
every description for manufacturing  
purposes, beadstuffs, and building mate-  
rials, the United States have some-  
where or other, within their extensive  
territory a supply unlimited in quan-  
tity, and generally superior in quality.

2. Mechanical inventions and ma-  
chinery, models, &c., of every descrip-  
tion, and for every purpose. We think  
Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Bal-  
timore, and Pittsburgh could produce  
working models and modes and plans  
which would elicit the admiration of the  
best judges in Europe. In agricultural  
implements we could show the most  
country many improvements. We  
need fear no rivals in our locomotive  
engines, cooking stoves, or printing  
presses, our planing, and tonguing, and  
grooving machines, our fire engines, &c.  
And we could show them models of our  
Nantucket and Northern schooner, our  
New York pilot boats, our Baltimore  
clippers, and our North River, and  
Ohio, and Mississippi steamers, which  
elicit great admiration. This is almost  
a boundless department. The above  
must suffice.

3. Manufactured articles of cotton,  
linen, wool, and silk; sugar, salt, wine,  
oil, &c.; bricks, lime, and cements;  
hats, saddlery, leather, glass, hardware,  
carpenters' tools, &c. The beautiful  
articles produced some years ago by  
the Springfield manufactory of Messrs.  
Ames & Co. have never been excelled  
by anything we have seen in Europe.

We have no fear that you will not  
be up and doing; but again we say, it  
is high time that something like a con-  
certed and concentrated mode of action  
was agreed upon. We have said nothing  
about works of art, but we are sure  
that the beautiful cabinets of our North-  
eastern cities, and the piano fortes of Bos-  
ton, New York, &c., would be objects  
of great interest and admiration to the  
great assemblage of produce and peo-  
ple. We want also the men and wo-  
men of the United States to meet their  
brethren not only of England, but of  
Europe, to cultivate kind feelings, to im-  
prove each other's condition, morally,  
socially and politically, and to form a  
Peace Congress upon the wide platform  
of united industry and benevolent ac-  
tion.—*National Intelligencer.*

### COLUMBUS' SHIP JOURNAL.

Columbus has left us some charm-  
ing descriptions of his own discover-  
ies—though it is only recently that  
we have obtained the knowledge of  
his own ship's journal, of his letters to  
the Treasurer Sanchez, to Donna  
Juana de la Torre, Governor of the  
Infant Don Juan, and to Queen Isa-  
bella.

Humboldt has sought to show with  
how deep a feeling and perception of  
the forms and the beauty of nature  
the great discoverer was endowed,  
and how he described the face of the  
earth, and the new heaven which was

opened to his view, with a beauty and  
simplicity of expression which can only  
be appreciated by those who are  
familiar with the ancient force of the  
language itself.

The aspect and the physiognomy of  
the vegetation, the impenetrable thick-  
ets of the forest, in which one can  
hardly distinguish which are the flow-  
ers and leaves belonging to each stem,  
the wild luxuriance which clothed the  
humid shores—the rose colored flam-  
ingoes fishing at the mouth of the riv-  
ers in the early morning and giving  
animation to the landscape, attract  
the attention of the old navigator  
while sailing along the coast of Cuba,  
between the small Lucayan islands  
and the Jardines. Each newly  
discovered land appears to him more  
beautiful than those which he had be-  
fore described—he complains that he  
cannot find words in which to record  
the sweet impressions which he has re-  
ceived.

"The loveliness of this new land far  
surpasses that of the Campina de  
Cordoba. The trees are all bright  
with ever verdant foliage, and perpet-  
ually laden with fruits. The plants  
on the ground are tall and full of  
blossoms. The breezes are mild like  
those in April in Castile—the night-  
ingales sing more sweetly than I can  
describe. At night other small birds  
sing sweetly—and I also hear our  
grasshoppers and frogs. Once I  
came into a deeply enclosed harbor  
and saw high mountains which no eye  
had ever before seen, from which  
lovely waters streamed down.

The mountain was covered with  
fir, pines, and other trees of very  
various form and adorned with beau-  
tiful flowers. Ascending the river  
which poured itself into the bay, I  
was astonished at the cool shade, the  
crystal clear water, and the number  
of singing birds. It seemed as if I  
never could quit a spot so delightful  
as if a thousand tongues would fail to  
describe it, as if the spell bound hand  
would refuse to write."

### THE BERKSHIRE PIG.

AN ELECTIONEERING ANECDOTE.

"The fact is, gentlemen," said one of  
the party who were enjoying themselves  
in a private room, over a glass of wine,  
and talking politics, "there are mighty  
few who know how the State of Louisi-  
ana was carried by the whigs during  
the last Presidential campaign."

"How was it?" asked one of the par-  
ty.

"Well, I will tell you," said the speak-  
er, who had a sly twinkling of humor  
in his eye. "During the campaign of  
'48, when the prominent advocates of  
democracy and whiggery were canvass-  
ing the State, one of the distinguished  
men of each party, met by appointment  
at a small village where the people were  
nearly equally divided in politics. The  
democrat spoke after the whig, and it  
was the general opinion that the demo-  
crat had carried the day.

After he had concluded his speech,  
the people were about to disperse, when  
a tall, raw-boned, ugly looking custom-  
er got on the stand and said, "Gentle-  
men, after you disperse, I want to say  
a word or two in reply to that last gen-  
tleman that talked." At first the crowd  
commenced hissing and hooting to put  
him down, but he wasn't one of the kind  
to stay put.

"Fellow citizens," shouted the stran-  
ger in a stentorian voice, "I will intro-  
duce myself to you as a Kentuckian."  
[Shouts of hurrah for Kentucky.] They  
say Rome was once saved by the cack-  
ling of geese; but I don't think the his-  
sing of any of you will elect old Zack."  
This speech was received with rounds  
of applause and shouts of laughter.  
He had won the crowd over on his side.  
They perceived at once that he was a  
character, and they became anxious to  
hear him.

"Fellow citizens," continued the Ken-  
tuckian, "I want a chance if you will  
give it to me, to put the gentleman that  
last talked about Gen. Cass, through a  
course of sprouts." [Laughter and cries  
of go on.] Here the stranger put both  
his hands into his pockets and drew out  
of one the Cleveland Plaindealer and  
out of the other the Nashville Union,  
and with a sort of serio-comic expres-  
sion of countenance, said fellow citizens,  
you must be down on me because I'm  
like a sawed plank in the rough. It's  
too late for me now to commence plain-  
ing my language, though I once had a  
pretty smart sprinkling of lard, but I  
have always thought that when I was  
young I collapsed a flue and a right  
smart chance of it leaked out." He then  
read from the Plaindealer the most  
strenuous assurances to the democracy  
of the North that Gen. Cass was a Wil-  
mot proviso man, and from the Union  
assurances just as positive that Gen.  
Cass is a pro-slavery man.]

"Now I am not good at speaking,"  
continued the Kentuckian, "but the  
Michigan man in his position, puts me  
in mind of a little circumstance which  
happened in my neighborhood, in Ken-  
tucky, some time ago, which I must tell  
you. You all remember what a per-  
fect mania prevailed some years ago on  
the subject of Durham calves, Berkshire  
pigs, South Down sheep, &c. Well, I  
and a neighbor by the name of Martin,  
who was an uncommon clever physici-  
an and an importer of fine stock—

One day the doctor stopped to get shod  
at neighbor Bird's blacksmith's,  
who lived about two miles from the  
doctor's house. The doctor commenced  
about his beautiful Berkshire pig, and  
told the blacksmith in a fit of liberality  
that he would give him a pig of the next  
litter that old 'Su' had.

In the course of two months or such  
a matter, he called at the shop and told  
neighbor Bird that 'Su' had had a fine  
litter, and to send and get his pig. So  
Bird posts his man Bob off with his  
wife's large willow basket to get the  
pig. Between Bird's and Martin's, Sam  
Smith, who was a great quiz, kept a  
little grocery, and seeing Bob coming  
post haste on his master's horse, told  
him, with the basket on his arm, he  
sang out, 'hallo Bob, where are you go-  
ing in such a hurry this morning?'

"I'm going to massa Doctor Martin's to  
get massa Tom's Berkshire pig, what  
massa doctor promised massa Tom de  
last time he shod de horse," said the ne-  
gro as he reined in his animal. "Well,  
Bob, you must stop as you come back  
and let me see the pig." "Dat I will  
massa Sam; dat I will," and away he  
went at the top of 'old Tom's speed."

In less than an hour he returned with  
a genuine swine, and alighting at the gro-  
cery, he lifted the cover of the basket,  
and to the astonishment of the grocery  
man, who imagined the Berkshire to  
be something more than a mere hog, ex-  
hibited a beautiful specimen of a jet  
black pig. An idea struck Sam Smith  
to play a joke on Bob, and knowing his  
propensity to imbibe, told him to go in  
the grocery and get a dram. While  
Bob was gone, Sam Smith ran around  
the back of the house and got a little  
black pup nigh about the same left and  
took the pig out of the basket and put  
the pup in. When Bob came out and  
mounted his nag, Sam Smith handed  
him the basket and off he went. On  
arriving at home the blacksmith asked  
him if he had got the pig. "Yes, massa,  
and a very fine pig he is too," said  
Bob, lifting up the cover; black as a coal  
when to the utter astonishment of Bob  
and Bird, there lay a little black curly  
puppy. "Is that a Berkshire pig?" asked  
the blacksmith in amazement; "why  
is it a pup?" "Bless de Lord," said Bob,  
"he be pig when I put him in the basket  
but he change to pup!" "Take him  
back, said Bird, highly indignant, and  
tell Dr. Martin that I don't want to be  
fooled with his puppies, and if he wants  
to give a Berkshire pig to say so."

Bob started back, and naturally en-  
ough stopped at the grocery to relate  
his mishap to Smith, who heard him  
out with a countenance expressive of  
wonder, at the same time doing his best  
to control his increasing desire to burst  
into fits. "Well get down Bob," said  
the grocer, "and take another dram."

Bob didn't require a second invite, and  
while he was getting his 'hallo back,' the  
grocer took the pup from the basket,  
and put back the pig. "Massa Sam,"  
said Bob, coming out to mount his  
horse, "I am mighty obfuscated about  
this pig. First I think him pig. I knew  
he is pig first, but I know he is pup  
too." "Ain't you certain, massa Sam,  
that he was pig first?" asked Bob, as he  
mounted his critter. "I'll swear to it,"  
replied Smith, and away Bob rode for  
the doctor's.

On arriving at the house, Bob deliv-  
ered his message, but the doctor seeming  
somewhat incredulous as to the truth of  
the story, Bob with a flourish of insul-  
tatory verbiage opened the lid of the bas-  
ket, when lo! there was the identical  
pig that he had started with. Bob stood  
transfixed, and with eyes protruded and  
mouth open remarked, "for God taint  
no use, massa, he be pup or pig just as  
he please." The crowd became con-  
vulsed with laughter, and gave the  
Kentuckian three cheers. The fellow  
was hired to tell the same story in the  
Democratic parishes, which he did with  
such powerful effect that the Whigs  
carried the state.—*N. O. Pic.*

### Political.

#### LETTER FROM MR WEBSTER.

IN REPLY TO A LETTER FROM CITIZENS  
OF NEWBURGH.

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1850.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to ac-  
knowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th  
of April, approving the sentiments of my  
speech, delivered in the Senate on the 7th  
of March last. As considerable difference  
of opinion prevails in Massachusetts on the  
subject of this speech, it is gratifying to re-  
ceive, in a letter so respectfully and so  
generously signed, opinions so decidedly con-  
curring with my own.

Circumstances have occurred, within  
the last twenty years, to create a new degree  
of feeling at the North, on the subject of  
slavery; and from being considered, as it was  
at the adoption of the Constitution, mainly as  
a political question, it has come to be re-  
garded with unusual warmth, as a question of  
religion and humanity. It is obvious enough  
that the Government of the United States  
has no control over slavery, as it exists in the  
several States. Its proper jurisdiction  
in this respect, is confined to its own terri-  
tory, except so far as it is its duty to see  
that part of the Constitution which respects  
the surrender of fugitive slaves, be carried  
faithfully and honestly into execution.

The Constitution of the United States, in  
the second section of the 4th article declares  
"A person charged in any State with trea-  
son, felony or other crime, who shall flee  
from justice, and be found in another State,  
shall, on demand of the executive authority  
of the State from which he fled, be delivered  
up, to be removed to the State having juris-  
diction of the crime."

"No person held to service or labor in one  
State, under the laws thereof, escaping into  
another, shall, in consequence of any law or  
regulation therein, be discharged from such  
service or labor, but shall be delivered up on  
claim of the party to whom such service or  
labor may be due."

The provision of the Constitution seems  
to have but little exception or appeal

from, or none at all, so far as I know, in Mas-  
sachusetts. Every body seems to have re-  
garded it as necessary and proper. The  
members of the convention of that State for  
adopting the Constitution were particularly  
jealous of every article and section, which  
might, in their opinion, operate to the de-  
struction of the spirit. And yet I do not remember  
that any one of them found the least fault  
with this provision. The opponents and de-  
fenders of the Constitution of this day, are sharper  
critics, and more scrupulous, than the de-  
fenders of the Convention of 1787, and  
Major Tappan, H. H. 2d Cong., and  
General Nelson had, in 1788, to say nothing  
of John Hancock, Samuel Adams, and other  
friends of the Constitution, and among them  
the very eminent men who were delegates  
in that Convention from Newburyport, Rufus  
King, Benjamin Greenleaf, Theophilus  
Parsons, and Jonathan Titcomb.

The latter clause quoted above, it may be  
worth while to remark, was borrowed, in  
substance, from the clause in the Declaration  
of 1773, which was drawn up by that great  
man of your own country, and a contemporary  
of your fathers, Nathan Dane.

Mr. Dane had a very venerable New Eng-  
land authority for the insertion of this pro-  
vision in the Constitution which he presented.  
In the year 1643 there was formed a con-  
federation between the four New England  
Colonies, Massachusetts Bay, Plymouth,  
Connecticut, and New Haven; and in the  
Articles of Confederation it is stipulated  
as follows, viz:

"It is also agreed, that if any servant run  
away from his master into any other of these  
confederated jurisdictions, that, in such cases  
upon the certificate of one magistrate in the  
jurisdiction out of which the said servant fled,  
or upon other due proof, the said servant  
shall be delivered, either to his master, or to  
any other that pursues, and brings such cer-  
tificate of proof." And in the Articles of Ag-  
reement, entered into in 1650, between the  
New England Colonies, and the Province of  
Peter Stuyvesant, Governor of New Nether-  
land, it is stipulated that the same way  
and course concerning fugitives should be  
observed between the English Colonies and  
the Province of New Netherland, as between  
the Articles of Confederation, between the  
English Colonies themselves.

On the 12th of February, 1793, under the  
administration of Gen. Washington, Con-  
gress passed an act for carrying into effect  
the clause of the Constitution. It is entitled,  
"An act respecting fugitives from justice,  
and persons escaping from the service  
of their masters."

The first two sections of this law provide  
for the case of fugitives from justice, and  
the third section, that which has been the  
subject of so much controversy, and the  
authority of any State or territory to demand  
any person as a fugitive from justice of the  
executive authority of any State or territory  
to which such person shall have fled, and  
shall produce the copy of an indictment, or  
warrant, or other process, charging the per-  
son so demanded, with having committed  
treason, felony, or other crime, certified as  
authentic by the governor or chief magistrate  
of the State or territory from whence the per-  
son so demanded fled, it shall be the duty  
of the executive authority of the State or terri-  
tory to which such person shall have fled,  
to cause him or her to be arrested or secured,  
and notice of the arrest to be given to the  
agent of such authority appointed to re-  
ceive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive  
to be delivered to such agent when he shall  
appear; but if no such agent shall appear  
within six months, the prisoner may be dis-  
charged, and all costs or expenses incurred  
by arresting, securing, or transporting the  
fugitive, shall be paid by the State or terri-  
tory making the demand. And that any agent  
who shall receive such fugitive into his cus-  
tody, shall be authorized to transport him to  
the State or territory from whence he fled,  
and to deliver him to the agent of such au-  
thority, or to the person claiming such per-  
son at liberty, shall, on conviction, be fined  
not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be  
imprisoned not exceeding one year.

The last two sections of the act respect  
persons held to labor in any of the United  
States or territories, or in any of the terri-  
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